

considered as three distinct species. The first I have received from Mr. Blyth, the second from Siam through the kindness of Sir R. Schomburgk, and I have a large series from Canton and Foochow. In size, form of bill, and proportion of wings and tail-feathers, the bird is as variable as in the distribution of black bars on its upper plumage. I have skins showing quite as narrow tails as in *C. rufipennis* of India, and others displaying even broader rectrices than in the *C. eurycercus* from Siam. I have thus been compelled to unite them together. The habits as well as the notes of the species observed by myself tally closely with Jerdon's remarks, with the exception of what he states of the nest. I have never found the nest domed as is that of *C. viridis*. It is shaped like a long narrow basket, made almost entirely of fresh grass, suspended in the centre of a thick hedge, and usually contains four pure-white eggs, ovate and not roundish as those of its small ally. This Crow-pheasant is a resident bird in South China, ranging a few hundred miles above Foochow, —not quite so far north, I think, as Ningpo.

PICIDÆ.

48. YUNX TORQUILLA, L.

Yunx japonica, Bp. Consp. Av. p. 112.

Summers in North China, the Amoor, Kamtschatka (v. Schrenck), and Japan, and winters in South China, at which season it is very common at Amoy. Lives almost entirely on ants. Specimens very variable as to tints, spots, and markings. This Eastern form is rather smaller, and offers a few peculiarities distinguishing it from the European bird, but scarcely sufficient to cause it to be recognized as anything more than a race of the European type.

49. MICROPTERNUS FOKIENSIS, Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1863, p. 87.

Allied to *M. phaiiceps*, Blyth, of India, and *M. badius*, Raffles, of Java, which form Bonaparte and Malherbe's genus *Phaiopicus*. Procured at Foochow, where it is a resident species, and probably extends throughout Southern China. I may here remark that a Sumatran specimen received from Professor Schlegel, labelled *P. brachyurus*, Vieill. (*P. badius*, Horsf.), is much larger than my Malacca specimens so named by Mr. Blyth, and has the throat strongly mottled with blackish brown, as is the *M. gularis*, Jerdon, of South India and Ceylon; but the various brown species with red spotted cheeks in the male are so intimately connected by intermediate forms from intermediate localities, that, like the *Picus major* group, they cannot be regarded as more than local races. *M. badius*, Temm., of Borneo, which I have also received from Professor Schlegel, seems however to establish its own distinctness by the red markings of the male extending in specks to the eyebrow and occiput.

50. GECINUS CANUS, Gmelin.

Picus chloris, Pallas.

North China, about Pekin, where common; also Amoorland (v. Schrenck).

51. *GEVINUS GUERINII*, Malherbe.

Originally described from specimens from Shanghai. Procured by Captain Blakiston on the Yangtze, near Shanghai. Differs chiefly from *G. canus* in its smaller size, in its deeper and more olive plumage, in its larger frontal red patch, and in having a black-marked occiput.

52. *GEVINUS TANCOLA*, Gould, P. Z. S. 1863; Swinhoe, Ibis, 1863, p. 389.

Allied to *G. occipitalis*. The young in the nest are similar to their parents in colour and markings, showing the usual sexual distinction; in this respect they differ from *G. viridis*, which has an immature dress. I have a young pair (male and female) taken, with the male parent, from a tree on the Pehling Mountains, near Foochow. This species ranges over the higher hills of South China and Formosa.

G. guerinii, from an intermediate locality, is quite intermediate between this and the true *G. canus*. In *G. canus* the black on the crown shows itself in faint streaks; in *G. guerinii* it becomes marked, and extends in a patch to the occiput; in *G. tancola* it is much more extensive. In the same way the black moustache-streak, indistinct and disconnected in the first, is more connected in the second, and in the third a broad black line. In fact, part with part compared, the entire plumage of *G. guerinii* takes an intermediate position between the two. Nevertheless specimens of *G. canus* from Pekin are identical with European specimens, and show the barred immature plumage.

53. *PICUS MANDARINUS*, Malherbe.

P. luciani,
P. gouldii, } Malherbe, Mon. Picidæ.
P. cabanisi, }

For remarks on this group of Chinese Woodpeckers, see P. Z. S. 1863, p. 88. Races of this variable bird are found throughout China, from Canton to Pekin. The further north they extend the whiter and more spotted they become, until the Amoorland is reached, where von Schrenck reports the form identical with *P. major* of Europe.

54. *PICUS SCINTILLICEPS*, Swinhoe, Ibis, 1863, p. 96.

Belongs to the spark-headed group of small Pied Woodpeckers, of which numerous species are recorded. Common about Pekin. A smaller and browner species occurs in Japan (the *P. kisuki* of the Faun. Jap.); and the form is represented in Formosa by a species allied to the Chinese bird—my *P. kaleënsis* (see The Ibis, 1863, p. 390).

55. *PICUS HYPERYTHRUS*, Vigors, var. *POLIOPSIS*, Swinhoe.

Abundant near Pekin. The Chinese bird is too close to that of the Himalayas to be considered more than a variety of that bird (see

Ibis, 1863, p. 96). Its back is more barred with white, and it has less rufous on the sides of the neck.

CAPITONIDÆ.

56. MEGALÆMA VIRENS, Bodd.

Bucco grandis, Gmel.

Inhabits wooded hills of Southern China, and the Himalayas. I have received specimens from the neighbourhood of Foochow, and Captain Blakiston shot it on the 16th of March near Canton.

ALCEDINIDÆ.

57. HALCYON SMYRNENSIS, L.

H. fuscus, Jerdon, Birds of India, i. p. 224.

A common resident species from Canton to the River Yangtze.

58. HALCYON ATRICAPILLA, Gmel.

H. pileata, Gray ex Bodd.; Bp. Consp. Av. p. 155.

Also a resident species from Canton to the Yangtze.

59. ALCEDO BENGALENSIS, Gmelin.

A. ispidioides, Lesson.

Found throughout Eastern Asia to the Amoor, in Japan, and in Formosa. In the female the plumage is not so brilliant; but the chief sexual distinction is her pale-yellowish-red under mandible, which is always black, like the rest of the bill, in the male and young bird. This I have found a constant character in the Chinese bird, but I do not see it remarked in Jerdon's account of this species, nor yet in v. Schrenck's 'Amurland.' The bill of the young bird is tipped paler; its breast is washed with a dingy bluish grey, almost black in some individuals; the rufous has only a slight admixture of yellow; and the upper plumage is paler and dingier. I suspect that the mandibular distinction of the female will also be found to hold good in the European *Alcedo ispida*, L., and I would call the attention of British ornithologists to the fact.

60. CERYLE RUDIS, L.

Found about all rivers in South China from Canton to Foochow; does not extend so far north as Shanghai. The males carry two bands across the breast. In very mature males the throat and under-neck are spotted thickly with round black spots. In spots and particular markings my specimens vary a good deal.

CORACIIDÆ.

61. EURYSTOMUS ORIENTALIS, L.

A summer visitant to Southern China; procured at Canton and Foochow. At the latter port a male used to perch for the greater part of the hot spring days on the top of a flagstaff, whence it

81. BUDYTES FLAVA, L.

B. cinereocapilla, Savi.

Our Amoy and South-China bird moults in summer into the true European *B. flava*, with grey head and cheeks, white eyebrow and chin. Those received from Tientsin (North China) in nuptial dress have the entire head grey, and are almost undistinguishable from *B. cinereocapilla*. *B. cinereocapilla* was procured in October at Canton by Captain Blakiston. The Formosan variety retains the head green, with a yellow eye-streak, as the *B. rayi* of Great Britain, but differs in having dark olive cheeks. According to von Schrenck, in Amoorland the true *B. flava* occurs, and not the grey-headed *B. cinereocapilla*. In the Malayan Archipelago, I am told, the green-headed variety occurs, but with dark, almost black cheeks; and I suspect that the true British form, with yellow cheek-spot, will turn up at Japan, at which most of the European birds that extend to East Asia undergo a similar change in plumage to what takes place in British forms as compared with those of Europe. I would draw attention to the fact that the Japanese climate is affected by the Pacific Gulf-stream in a manner corresponding to the influence exercised over the British Islands by Maury's "River in the Ocean;" and doubtless the similarity of climate so caused is at the root of this similarity of variation.

82. MOTACILLA (PALLENURA) BOARULA, L.

M. (Calobates) sulphurea, Bechst.*M. melanope*, Pall.

Found throughout China and Formosa, the Amoor, and Japan. Is more a vagatory than a migratory species, and is found at all seasons in the south of China.

83. MOTACILLA LUZONIENSIS, Scop.

M. alba, var. *paradoxa*, von Schrenck.*M. leucopsis*, Gould, P. Z. S. 1837, p. 78.*M. alboides*, Hodgs. As. Res. xix. p. 190.

This white-faced Pied Wagtail is a common species throughout China and Formosa, extending into Amoorland. It is also found throughout India and its archipelago, as far as the Philippines. The young are yellowish olive-grey on the upper parts and breast, and have the white of the body more or less washed with ochreous. The male in summer plumage has the occiput and upper parts glossy black, the black of the breast extending nearly to the chin. In winter large flocks of this species visit South China from the north, but a fair number spend the entire year with us. Cognate to *M. alba*, but smaller, and with much whiter wings.

84. MOTACILLA LUGUBRIS, Temm.

85. MOTACILLA JAPONICA, Swinhoe.

103. *TURDUS CARDIS*, Temm. Pl. Col. 518.

This Thrush hails from Japan. It is noted from the Amoor by von Schrenck. It is found in flocks every winter on the south coast of China, as far as Canton. I do not know whether the young males on leaving the nest resemble the female; but when they reach Amoy, they differ in being duskier, with larger spots, and with scarcely any rufous except on the axillaries. The plumage continues to change gradually, the olive-green upper parts at first becoming smoke-grey, and the spots on the breast disappearing, until the entire bird is black, except on the belly and vent, which remain white. I have a series of five males showing the gradual transition. Like all Thrushes, *T. cardis* varies much in size. The female retains her immature or *Turdine* dress. I have four females of different ages. The older birds are more richly coloured, with larger spots, and more rufous on the under parts.

104. *TURDUS HORTULORUM*, Sclater, Ibis, 1863, p. 196.

Found as a resident species in South China, about Canton and Macao. Mr. Blyth once procured a similar bird at Calcutta (which he named *Geocichla dissimilis*), but I have reason to believe it is not the same as the South-China species; neither surely can it be *T. cardis*, with which Jerdon, in his 'Birds of India,' has confounded it. Mr. Sclater has drawn the character of the species from the oldest male I possessed, but it is not quite matured. It strikes me that the adult will have the whole throat and breast cinereous, instead of only a pectoral band of that colour.

105. *TURDUS CHRYSOLAUS*, Temm. Pl. Col. 537.

Summers in the Amoor and Japan. Visits the south of China during winter in flocks, extending its migrations easterly to Formosa and Manilla.

106. *TURDUS DAULIAS*, Temm. Pl. Col. 515.

T. pallidus, Gm. ex Lath.

Common during winter in South China and Formosa. Spends the summer in Amoorland and Japan.

107. *TURDUS PALLENS*, Pall.

T. obscurus, Gmel.

Found in Japan and the Amoorland; migrates southwards during the winter.

108. *TURDUS FUSCATUS*, Pall.

Found during winter in South China; noted from Amoorland.

109. *TURDUS NAUMANNI*, Temm.; Ibis, 1862, p. 319, pl. x.

Found in the Amoorland; and specimens have been received from China as far down as Shanghai. On the more southern coast it is occasionally, though rarely, met with during winter.

110. *Turdus ruficollis*, Pall.

This Fieldfare I found in flocks about Pekin in the commencement of the cold season (see *The Ibis*, 1861, p. 332, and 1863, p. 93). I have never met with it in Southern China, and it is not noted from either Japan or the Amoor.

111. *Turdus (Merula) mandarinus*, Bp. *Consp. Av.* p. 275.

Both sexes of this Blackbird have lemon-coloured bills, that of the female being tipped with black. The female is usually browner than the male; but the male himself is a dull brownish black, and sometimes the two are uncommonly hard to distinguish, especially before the immature bill has changed to yellow. This is a common resident species throughout Southern China, from Canton to Shanghai. I did not meet with it in Pekin, nor has it been noted from the Amoor. It builds a nest like that of the common Blackbird, but its eggs more resemble those of the Missel Thrush (*T. viscivorus*).

112. *Petrocincla manilensis*, Bodd.

P. pandoo, Sykes.

P. affinis, Blyth.

The Rock-Thrush of Formosa and of all the exposed islands has, as far as I have ascertained, invariably a red belly in the adult male, and answers to the *P. manilensis* of authors. It is found on the Chinese coast, from Canton to Tientsin. But on the Chinese main, some distance inland, the bird is blue, and undistinguishable from *P. pandoo*, Sykes. Nearer the coast we have the intermediate race, *P. affinis* of Blyth, with partly red under parts and somewhat more graduated tail. From Amoy I have procured all three forms, and every intermediate gradation. The females of all three are, to my eyes, identical. Now the only way I can account for these three so-called species inhabiting the same locality is, that, being near the sea, the island constantly receives fresh individuals from the channel islands, which interbreeding with the blue race, *P. pandoo*, produce the third, *P. affinis*, and the intermediate forms. In song, habits, and nesting the two extreme forms observed at Amoy and in Formosa are not to be separated; and their females are so alike that it strikes me that, to solve the difficulty, we must believe the two of one common parentage, sequestered by circumstances, and, owing to climatal or other causes, to have undergone an amount of change in their internal economy sufficient to alter the colour of their under plumage, but that this change has not so far alienated the two races as to prevent them interbreeding freely, and producing fertile offspring, in places where they are thrown together. In my large series the skins vary a good deal in size, proportions of bill, wings, tail, and legs. *P. pandoo* is generally separated from the *P. cyanea*, but I do not see on what sufficient grounds. Mr. Jerdon, in his 'Birds of India,' has rightly enough connected them. It is easy to account for *P. affinis* occurring in Burmah; for we know that the red-bellied *P.*

manilensis occurs on the coasts of Java and Siam, and, I suspect, would be found on the Andamans and on the coast of Burmah itself, where they would meet with the blue race from the interior, and cross, as I know them to do in China; *P. affinis* would then be produced. In Amoy the red-bellied race, the blue race, and the *affinis* are found in about the proportion 4 : 2 : 1. This fact of red-bellied and pale-bellied birds crossing and producing apparently fertile hybrids appears to be repeated in the small Cuckoos *Polyphasia* (see Jerdon, Birds of India, i. p. 335).

113. *ORCETES GULARIS*, Swinhoe, Ibis, 1863, p. 93, pl. iii., and 1861, p. 332.

This forest-thrush has its nearest ally in *O. cinclorhynchus*, Vigors. It has as yet only been procured from the neighbourhood of Peking.

114. *ORIOLOUS CHINENSIS*, L.

O. cochinchinensis, Briss.

O. indicus, Briss.

This is a summer visitant to the whole of China, and ranges as far north as the Amoor, and eastwards to Formosa. Our birds wend southwards in the winter. I have a specimen received from Siam, kindly sent me by Sir R. Schomburgk, and others from Malacca and Burmah in different stages of plumage, all identical with our summer visitant. These Malayan countries are therefore doubtless the winter resort of our bird; and I think it will be found that few, if any, of this species spend the warm season in those regions, their place being there supplied by an allied race, the *O. tenuirostris*, which we do not get. The male Oriole carries a partially immature plumage throughout the second year, the females to the third or fourth year; but in fully adult dress the sexes are not to be distinguished. It is, however, much rarer to see mature females than males. This similarity of adult sexes holds good in the allied *Psaropholus* group, and, as I am told by reliable observers, in all the Orioles.

CAMPEPHAGIDÆ.

115. *VOLVOCIVORA MELASCHISTOS*, Hodgs.

Campephaga —?, Ibis, 1861, p. 42.

C. avensis, Blyth.

C. silens, Tickell.

C. culminatus, A. Hay?

I have five of this species from China, two from Burmah, and one from Calcutta, of which the mature birds are identical in all respects, except in the size and proportions of the bill. If we regard this as a character in this bird, we should have to separate the adult specimen I procured at Canton from an adult from Amoy, the former having a very much shorter bill than the latter. But on comparison of specimens, the bill varies in each individual, and is therefore in-

sufficient as a character. *V. fimbriata*, as Jerdon remarks, does appear smaller; but all skins that I have seen from the Malacca collectors are shrunk in size, owing to their mode of preservation. Like the *Graucalus macei*, which I fully expect to meet with some day in China, this bird has a wide range over the greater part of tropical Asia. In South China, from Canton to Amoy, it is only a summer visitant, spending the season of nidification with us, and returning southwards again in the autumn. I have a nice series of the different stages of plumage it undergoes. I have a bird of the year, collected by Captain Blakiston in Canton, which is of a blackish grey, each feather carrying a bar of black and a broad cream tip; the quills and tail are greyish brown glossed with green, the former edged and tipped with cream-colour, and the latter broadly tipped with white; the under tail-coverts are cream-buff, irregularly barred with light black; many of the quill-feathers are edged inwardly with white, forming an indistinct under-wing bar. In this stage the bird appears to form a link between the young of *Oreocinclá* and *Dicrurus*. As it advances to maturity, the spots disappear, the plumage becomes light smoky grey, with a wash of rusty buff and faint bars on many of the under feathers; the white on the under wing increases and forms a distinct bar. In this stage it more resembles the second plumage of *Pericrocotus cinereus*, which in the young state also has a mottled plumage, but carries a white under-wing bar through all dresses. In the adult bird the white bar disappears entirely; the wings and tail become a glossy green-black, with broad white tips to all but the two central rectrices; and the rest of the plumage deepens into a bluish smoke-grey, much paler on the under tail-coverts. The female is paler and less glossy than the male, but in other respects similar. The adult bird, when viewed seated on the bough of a tree, launching forth on wing after an insect and returning to its post, brings forcibly to mind the habits of the *Dicruri*. But at other times it may be seen hanging about the ends of branches, searching the leaves, and taking short flits into the air. On these latter occasions the younger birds, especially with their white wing-bars, might be easily mistaken for large grey *Pericrocoti* with stunted tails.

116. PERICROCOTUS CINEREUS, Lafr.; Swinh. Ibis, 1861, p. 42.

Found in summer throughout China as far north as the Amoor. Procured originally from the Philippines, to which it probably wanders in the winter. In autumn and spring, flocks are frequently met with about Canton, Amoy, and Formosa. Its plumage is black, grey, and white, with an occasional tinge of saffron on the flanks and under-wing bar. Curiously enough, this yellow tinge is brighter on the younger birds and females than on the males. The male is distinguished from the female by its broad white forehead, by its black occiput and hindneck, and by the rest of its plumage being deeper and glossier. The youngest bird I have is from Pekin, in which the under plumage is faintly barred, and the tertiaries barred with black and tipped with white. In this the under wing-coverts

and upper wing-spot are primrose-yellow. At first glance this might be taken for a Pied Wagtail. The spinous rigidity of its rump-feathers is stronger in this than in any other species with which I am acquainted.

117. *PERICROCOTUS CANTONENSIS*, Swinhoe, Ibis, 1861, p. 42.

This species, forming so happy a link between the preceding grey and some of the crocus-tinted forms of this group, I have as yet only seen from Canton, where it was pretty common. The tendency of the female to develop the yellow tints is in this much more strongly shown than in the last, so much so that Dr. Selater declined to accept my identification of the sexes. But apart from any special examination of the sexual organs, the skins carry in their plumage their sexual stamp; for, analogous to what obtains in the foregoing species, the male of this has a white forehead and a dark head. I have no young specimen; but, judging from the last, I should say that the young would be as strongly tinged with saffron as the female.

♂. Bill and legs black; irides deep brown; forehead, throat, sides of nape, and vent white; the rest of the under parts dingy; head, back, and scapulars deep brown, with a wash of grey, blacker on the former; rump and upper tail-coverts light yellowish brown; wings and tail rich hair-brown, the former edged paler, the latter with the stems brownish white, and more or less white on all except the two central rectrices; white of under wing and wing-bar with a wash of pale saffron, the yellow being rather bright on some of the axillaries; wing-spot dingy yellow.

♀. Rump more of a colour with the back than in the male; upper parts lighter and browner; wing-spot bright yellow; quills edged with yellow; the light part of rectrices rather bright yellow; axillaries and wing-bar fine primrose-yellow; forehead narrow, dingy white; in other respects like the male.

Length $7\frac{2}{5}$; wing $3\frac{1}{2}$; expanse $9\frac{2}{5}$; tail $3\frac{6}{5}$.

118. *PERICROCOTUS SORDIDUS*, n. sp.

I have a bird, procured at Amoy on the 29th September, 1859, which differs from the preceding two in many respects, but yet has such intermediate characters that I have at one time felt inclined to consider it a variety of the one, and at other times of the other. After due deliberation, I have thought it best to separate it as a distinct form. My only specimen is a male, not quite mature. Upper parts greyish brown, paler on the forehead, and darker blue-grey on the head and hind neck; wings and tail hair-brown; greater wing-coverts tipped with white, but no wing-spot outwardly visible; two middle rectrices unicolorous, the rest more or less white; throat and vent white, the former tinged with brown; a black spot in front of the eye; under plumage greyish brown; a dingy white bar runs across the under wing, with a faint tinge of primrose-yellow. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; wing $3\frac{1}{2}$; tail $3\frac{7}{10}$. This may turn out to be only a more northern race of the *P. cantonensis*; but, at all events, it is extremely interesting as drawing the species closer still to *P. cine-*

204. *EMBERIZA RUSTICA* (Pall.); Bp. Consp. Av. p. 466.
North China, the Amoor, and Japan. Not yet met with in South China.
205. *EMBERIZA FUCATA* (Pall.); Bp. Consp. Av. p. 464.
Winters in South China. Found in summer in North China and Japan.
206. *EMBERIZA STRACHEYI* (Moore); Swinhoe, Ibis, 1863, p. 9.
Procured at Tientsin (Fleming), and at Kumaon (Strachey). Nothing is known of its movements or distribution.
207. *EMBERIZA CHRYSOPHRYS* (Pall.); Bp. Consp. Av. p. 464.
Siberia, and probably Western China. I procured a specimen near Pekin in September.
208. *EMBERIZA CANESCENS*, Swinhoe, Ibis, 1860, p. 62.
Occurs in South China in winter only; probably retires to North China to breed.
209. *EMBERIZA PUSILLA* (Pall.); Bp. Consp. Av. p. 464.
Abundant in North China near Pekin, some visiting South China in winter. Found also in Amoorland.
210. *SCHÆNICOLA PASSERINA*, var. β , Pall. Zoogr. Ross. Asiat. ii. 48, 49.
Emberiza schœniclus, var. *minor*, Midd. Sib. Reise.
E. polaris, Midd.?
Amoorland and North Japan. It is doubtless also a North-Chinese bird.
211. *PLECTROPHANES NIVALIS*, L.
Visits North China in the cold weather.
212. *CENTROPHANES LAPPONICA*, L.
Abundant near Pekin in winter.

STURNIDÆ.

213. *STURNUS VULGARIS*, L.
I include this bird in my Chinese list on the authority of a specimen in the British Museum, said to have been brought by Mr. Reeves from Canton. I have never met with the bird.
214. *STURNUS CINERACEUS*, Temm. & Schleg. Faun. Jap.
Summers in Japan and North China to the Amoor. Visits South China in large flocks during winter.
215. *STURNUS SERICEUS*, Gmel.
A resident species from Canton to Shanghai, extending probably

This is the Great Snipe of China. I found it on the marshes near Peking in September. At the close of the same month it passes down the coast, being found at Shanghai, Amoy, and Canton for a few days only, and apparently bound further southwards. At the end of April and beginning of May it occurs in South China again for a few days, and is then bound north. During the season of its migrations, I procured it also in S.W. Formosa. It does not appear to have been noted in Amoorland; but Pallas's Great Snipe from Siberia will probably be the same as our bird. Pallas failed to distinguish the Eastern from the Western Great Snipe. His name therefore might with equal propriety be applied to either.

289. GALLINAGO STENURA, Temm.

G. horsfieldii, Gray.

Abundant from Canton to Peking. It moves about in flocks in winter, but seems to breed in many places throughout China, north and south. Chinese specimens are identical with those from Hindostan and Java.

290. GALLINAGO SCOLOPACINA, Bp.

Scolopax gallinago, L.

S. biclava, Hodgs.

This Snipe appears to be of very general distribution throughout Asia. It is the only one of this genus noted by von Schrenck from Amoorland. In North China it probably breeds; but, as far as my observations go, in South China and Formosa it is only a winter bird.

291. GALLINAGO BURKA (Lath.).

G. brehmi, Kaup.

G. uniclava, Hodgs.

The same peculiarity of fourteen tail-feathers, with the long outermost one, occurs in the majority of my Snipes from Canton and Peking. This is the *common* Snipe of China, visiting the south in large wisps during winter. Indian skins are identical with those from China. It appears to be the Eastern representative of the foregoing, which occurs more sparsely.

292. GALLINAGO GALLINULA, L.

Said by sportsmen to be abundant at Canton. I have never met with it, and therefore know nothing of its movements. It may retire northwards by an inland route; but von Schrenck does not note it from the Amoor, and it is not recorded as a Japanese bird.

293. RHYNCHEA BENGALENSIS, L.

Scolopax capensis, Gm.

R. orientalis, Horsf.

R. sinensis, Lath.

The Cape, the Indian, and the Chinese bird all appear to be the

same species, the female being much larger, and coloured in a more brilliant and variegated manner. It is somewhat sparsely scattered throughout the plains of China, from Canton to north of Foochow; but I do not think it ever occurs so far up as Shanghai. It is a resident species, and generally found solitary or in very small parties.

294. CALIDRIS ARENARIA.

Charadrius calidris, L.

Tringa tridactyla, Pall.

This bird occurs at Amoy and on the South China coast only in September, October, April, and May, its southward destination being apparently in lower latitudes, and its northward much higher, though it is not noted from Amoorland. A few are occasionally met with the winter through.

295. STREPSILAS INTERPRES, L.

The same remarks may be applied to this as the last. I have procured both these birds in summer as well as winter dress at Amoy.

296. LOBIPES HYPERBOREUS, L.

Noted from Amoorland. Parties come down our coast as early as October, and some do not return till very late. I have procured them off the Amoy coast in May, in nearly complete summer plumage.

297. PHALAROPUS FULICARIUS, L.

I have not yet observed this species in China, but it occurs in winter in Hindostan. Middendorff found it breeding on the 17th July in S.E. Siberia; and it thence doubtless visits the interior of China, if not the coast. It has been procured from Kamtschatka and the Kurile Islands.

298. TRINGA TENUIROSTRIS.

Totanus tenuirostris, Horsf. Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 192.

Scheniclus magnus, Gould, Birds of Austr.

T. crassirostris, Temm. & Schleg. Faun. Jap. 1850.

Noted from Amoorland and Japan. A few occasionally come down the China coast. I have one from Shanghai. Its migrations from the Amoor are doubtless in a more easterly direction, towards Australia, touching at Japan, from both which countries it has been brought.

299. TRINGA CANUTUS, L.

Noted from Amoorland. Extremely rare in China. I have a young specimen from Shanghai.

300. TRINGA MARITIMA, Brünn.

Three specimens procured out of a flock, on the 9th August, by Middendorff in Amoorland, lat. 75°.

Southern China, as far north as Shanghai, as also in Formosa. Not noted from Northern China, Amoorland, or Japan.

331. *HERODIAS EULOPHOTES*, Swinhoe, Ibis, 1860, p. 64, et 1863, p. 418.

Sparsely distributed throughout Southern China, but commonest in North Formosa. Allied to the foregoing, but has a *yellow* bill in summer, the dorsal plumes straight, and the occipital plumes a bunch instead of a few long feathers. In winter it is distinguishable by its very short legs and by its thicker light greenish-yellow bill.

332. *BUPHUS COROMANDELIANUS*, Scop.

A common summer visitant to South China and Formosa, retiring south on approach of winter. Has been procured, according to Temminck, in Japan.

333. *BUTORIDES JAVANICA*, Horsfield.

B. virescens, var. *scapularis* (Illig.); von Schrenck, Amurland, p. 437.

A summer visitant to China and Amoorland.

334. *ARDEOLA PRASINOSCELES*, Swinhoe, Ibis, 1863, p. 421.

A resident species in South China, as far north as Shanghai, extending westwards to Hankow, and southwards probably to Siam. Its nearest ally is the *A. speciosa*, Horsf., of Java, which, however, in mature plumage has the head and neck orange-buff, with long cream-white crest-feathers, instead of having the whole a deep maroon colour.

335. *NYCTICORAX GRISEUS*, L.

A resident species, abundant throughout China from Canton to Peking, and in Formosa.

336. *NYCTICORAX MELANOLOPHUS*, Raffles.

Ardea goisagi, Temm. & Schleg. Faun. Jap.

From Japan and the Indian Archipelago. I observed a bird resembling this near Tientsin (see *The Ibis*, 1861, p. 344).

337. *BOTAURUS STELLARIS*, L.

Somewhat sparsely scattered throughout China to Amoorland. I have specimens from Canton and Swatow.

338. *ARDETTA FLAVICOLLIS*, Lath.

South China, from Canton to Shanghai and in Formosa. A few, I think, stay all the year, though most are summer visitants.

339. *ARDETTA CINNAMOMEA*, Gmel.

A summer visitant to China, Amoorland, and Japan. A few stay all the year in South China.

